

NEW CHAIR AT C. U. A.

Teutonic Languages to Be Taught at University.

TO HAVE \$50,000 ENDOWMENT.

Great Enthusiasm Over Movement Manifested by German Catholics, and Subscriptions May Be Increased to \$100,000—Anarchists Did Not Try to Assassinate Pope.

A chair of Teutonic languages and German literature will be established at the Catholic University of America at Brookland, D. C. The German Catholic societies of the country have started the movement, and already have subscribed \$30,000 of the \$50,000 necessary.

Great enthusiasm has been manifested in the idea, and it is probable that the endowment will be increased to \$100,000. The matter will be placed before the board of trustees on November 27.

Such a chair will fill a long-felt need at the university. The Germans of America have felt that their language and literature is neglected in the colleges of this country. They are anxious to foster the learning of the mother tongue, and believe that the students of to-day should be given an opportunity to study the literature of the Teutons in the original. Monsignor Dr. von Mathies, of Rome, who is in Washington, is being considered for the chair. He is at the New Willard, accompanied by A. Lambaretti, formerly master of his household in Rome.

Chamberlain to Pope Leo.

Dr. von Mathies was born in Hamburg. His secular title is Baron von Mathies, but, as he says, the monsignor has taken the place of the baron, as the ecclesiastical title is greater than the secular. As a layman he was appointed chamberlain to his holiness Pope Leo XIII, and served for several years. He then studied for the priesthood, was ordained by Leo XIII, and on the accession of his holiness Pope Pius X, he was reappointed chamberlain.

"I have really no mission in this country," says Monsignor von Mathies. "I asked permission of his holiness to seek for a field where I might be useful, and I thought of this country. I left Rome in October, and was attached for a short time to the embassy at Cincinnati, although I am still on leave. I was not satisfied with the field in Cincinnati, so I have come here. This is the most beautiful, and, I think, the most important city in America—a city of all nations, where the opportunities to do good should be numerous. I hope to be able to stay here."

Confers with Prelate.

Since he has been in this country, Monsignor Dr. von Mathies has been making an especial study of American educational institutions, especially those of the Catholic Church, and is evidently in view of the possible establishment of the chair of German literature that he was in consultation with Monsignor O'Connell, rector of the University, and with Monsignor Falconio, the Papal delegate, yesterday.

He was asked what significance he attached to the recent crime of the anarchists who exploded a bomb in St. Peter's in Rome.

"I do not think," he said, "that it was an attack on his holiness the Pope. The assassination of a Pope would be an unheard-of thing; it would grieve the world and could accomplish no possible good to any one. I think rather that the Pope was attacked simply because it stood as a symbol of religion and the anarchists are against religion; against any established order that makes for good. It was a mistake of the American newspapers to speak of this as a 'dastardly attempt' at the assassination of the Pope. St. Peter's is a part of the Vatican, and yet not of it. It is outside, a public place of worship, but there is a private entrance from the Vatican, so that the Pope can enter it without violating tradition and going outside.

"It was said, at the time of the accession of Pope Pius X that in all probability he would not keep up the tradition of 1870, but would mingle with the world instead of remaining a prisoner in the Vatican. Is there any truth in this?"

Will Follow Tradition.

"I think not. Inside the Vatican the Pope is a sovereign and is recognized as such. Should he come out he would still be recognized as a sovereign, but it would create complications that would not work for the harmony of the church.

"You see, the Pope has not enough guards to protect him from the evil-minded. He has three sets of guards. There are the nobles, sons of noble families, of Rome, who are mostly volunteers; then there are the Palatine guards, composed of Romans not noble, and the Swiss guards, recruited from the Catholic cantons in Switzerland. Besides these there are the carabinieri, or gendarmes, who are, in effect, the police inside the Vatican. Within doors, the Pope is simply guarded from harm; outside there would be grave complications.

"You see, Italy has the great commercial and industrial progress but has retrograded greatly from a moral standpoint. No religion is taught in the schools, and the government is losing all authority over the lower classes.

"It is as a consequence of this that anarchy is growing, and the acts of the anarchists are intended as a protest against the government; they would not harm the church, save that through the church they might hope to harm the government.

Too Much Politics.

"One trouble with Italy is that there is too much politics. Good men are appointed to the cabinet, but they have no opportunity to work reforms before the cabinet is dismissed and another one chosen. All politics in Italy at the present day is selfishness, a desire to make money; not to serve the country.

There is no patriotism remaining save among the old Catholic nobility. Misled by her public men the people of Italy are worked up to a strong anti-clerical feeling, and no longer can the church get hold of the masses and guide them right as in the old days.

"Under these conditions it is the part of wisdom for the Pope to keep up the tradition that has been in force since 1870, and remain in the Vatican. Should he go out there would be disturbances; he would be clamored for and against; he would be in spite of everything the church would be dragged into politics.

"The church thrives best where it is free to devote itself to the church alone, as it is in England and in the United States. It is for that reason that I am anxious to find my field of labor here."

Mrs. Bailey's Condition Improved.

Mrs. J. W. Bailey, wife of Senator Bailey, of Texas, who has been ill, was much improved yesterday. Last evening she was feeling well enough to go to the dining-room at the Riggs House for dinner. She frequently suffers with slight attacks of a throat affection. The Senator is in Texas, where he was called last week by the death of his mother. He left Crystal Springs, Miss., last evening for Washington.

SIGNER'S ASHES REMOVED.

Remains of James Wilson Being Taken to Philadelphia.

Edenton, N. C., Nov. 20.—The body of James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, who with fifty other American patriots, signed the Declaration of Independence, was to-day disinterred from his long resting place here, preparatory to being sent to Philadelphia. On Thursday it will be deposited in Christ Church burial ground, beside that of his wife, almost in the shadow of Independence Hall.

The disinterment to-day was conducted with elaborate ceremonial, in the presence of a number of distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania and the North Carolina. Following the exercises the body was placed aboard a train for Norfolk, where the gunboat Dubouque is in waiting to convey it to Philadelphia.

Upon reaching the latter city the body will be taken to Independence Hall, where, according to the programme, tribute will be paid by members of the Supreme Court of the United States, of which James Wilson was at one time a justice. Attorney General Moody, Andrew Carnegie, Senator Knox, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Alton B. Parker, and others.

METEOR BARELY MISSES SHIP.

Skipper Tells of Big Star Zigzagging After His Vessel.

Boston, Nov. 20.—After a passage of seven months from Portland, Ore., the bark Harry Morse was towed up the coast yesterday. Her skipper, Capt. Lund, told of the escape of the vessel from destruction by an enormous meteor.

"It was before daylight on the morning of October 13," said Capt. Lund, "when we were in latitude 41 degrees 50 minutes north, longitude 122 degrees 30 minutes west, that the meteor, with a flaming tail, came zigzagging out of the southern sky.

"We feared it would strike the vessel or go close enough to set her on fire. On it came and struck the water with a roar and sizzle like the noise of 100 cannons."

CARUSO DEFENSE IS "GRAFT"

Singer's Attorney Will Attack Honesty of Policeman To-day.

Will Seek to Show that in Previous Arrests by Cain, Money Was Discussed with Prisoners.

New York, Nov. 20.—Frederick W. Sperling, the attorney who will represent Signor Caruso, when he appears in the Yorkville court, to-morrow morning, to be given a hearing on the charges lodged against him by the still missing "Mrs. Graham," and pressed by Policeman J. J. Cain, spent several hours to-day going through the court records of cases in which Cain has recently appeared as complainant. After conducting his investigation the lawyer procured a transcript of testimony given in a case based on a charge made by Policeman Cain similar to the one upon which he arrested Caruso.

The case upon which Caruso's attorney informed himself to-day was that arising out of the arrest by Cain on November 13, of Edward McLoughlin, of 21 Duffield street, Brooklyn. McLoughlin was arrested in the Park, charged with disorderly conduct, and brought before Magistrate Sweetser in the Yorkville court on the following day. In the course of the examination the prisoner said that immediately upon his arrest Cain had asked him how much money he had.

"I had asked him," said McLoughlin in his testimony. He asked me if I had any more money. He took it and put it in his pocket. He said to me, 'You know I could make a double charge against you.'"

"I said 'this is not graft money; this is to go toward getting me out.' So he handed me back the money then."

Magistrate Sweetser dismissed the case against McLoughlin.

Another case that came under the notice of Attorney Sperling, in his search through the records of the cases brought up by Cain was that of William B. Mack and Andrew Haggerty, who were arrested by Cain on November 2, upon the charge of disorderly conduct, and brought before Magistrate Cornell on the day following the arrest. The policeman specified as disorderly conduct the fact that he had been stopping men and asking them the way out of the park.

Mack was discharged, but Haggerty was held until \$500 bond on his good behavior for six months. After the court had passed judgment on Haggerty the young man declared that when Cain arrested him he told him that he should not speak to any lawyer about his case until one appeared bearing a card on which Cain's name should be written.

Haggerty said that the following morning H. L. Spielberg, one of the Yorkville Police Court lawyers, called on him with Cain's card, and declared that he would guarantee acquittal for \$150. Haggerty refused the services of the lawyer.

So many varying reports have been disseminated by the press about the possibility of the shadowy "Mrs. Graham's" appearance, as the accuser of Caruso to-day, that her actual presence before the magistrate's bar will settle the present crisis as to her whereabouts.

Though Cain announced two days ago that the woman would be in court to-day, and that about the station volunteered the belief that he was still hunting for her.

WILL HEAR ROGERS' SUIT.

John C. Gray Appointed Master in Bay State Gas Case.

Boston, Nov. 20.—The United States Circuit Court has appointed John C. Gray, as master in the suit of the Bay State Gas Company against Henry H. Rogers to recover a large sum of money alleged to have been retained illegally while acting as trustee of the former corporation.

Mr. Gray is a professor of law at Northwestern University. Moorfield Storey was originally appointed master in this suit, but was unable to serve.

Quick Justice in West Virginia.

New Cumberland, W. Va., Nov. 20.—Two burglars, James Platt and John Baigley, who pleaded guilty to the commission of many robberies in Chester, W. Va., and East Liverpool, Ohio, were sentenced yesterday to serve ten years in the State penitentiary. They were arrested, tried, and sentenced within ten days, establishing a record in Hancock County.

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PRINTING CRISIS NEAR

Resentment Grows and Permeates Department.

\$75,000 A YEAR FOR SLEUTHS

Big Requisition for Gumshoe Artists Scattered Through Stillings' Office. While Actual Working Forces Are Shaved—Employees Tell of Baneful Conditions and Indignities.

The last bond of sympathy between Public Printer Stillings and the men at the Government Printing Office has parted. Employees who absolutely refused to talk of the existing conditions in that department are now the first in the movement to obtain reform.

The immediate cause of this unexpected attitude of the friends of Mr. Stillings is the charges made by Private Secretary Collins, multiple of the Public Printer, that the employees of the Government Printing Office are unreliable.

The Public Printer refused to make a statement yesterday. A trip through the various departments made manifest a sullen spirit. What form the crisis will take does not appear.

All of the employees told the same story yesterday of unbearable conditions, hardships, threats, and discharges because they have not been able to obtain the office of the friends of the Public Printer, who are charged with the grave crime of being shiftless, and the printers, who are called 'drunks' and 'knockers,' must work the harder to make up.

Has Perfect Detective System.

"What are the duties of the inspection division?" is a question asked by many. Investigation developed the fact that Port Stillings, as the office is called, has one of the most perfect working secret service systems in the world. It is asserted that detectives are scattered through every branch of the department, and that a man never knows whether he is talking to a friend or a paid sleuth.

This system, it is claimed, is costing the United States government a large amount.

Speaking of the charges made by the Public Printer, that the trouble in the office could be traced to disgruntled men, Frederick W. Jorgensen, an employee, said last night:

"It is undoubtedly true that the employees of the office are dissatisfied, and for the good reason that never in the history of the establishment have they been subjected to such indignities. They are told that we are loafers, that we do not pay our debts, that we are drunkards, unreliable, treacherous, and kickers, as the general public will recall in connection with statements issued by the press by the Public Printer and his editorial force.

"Men and women who have given up positions and homes to take positions with the government under the protection of the Civil Service regulations, having first prepared themselves for the work by years of labor and study, are dismissed without warning or subjected to such indignities that they are compelled to give up their positions."

"Disatisfied, disgruntled, or whatever name the Public Printer may choose to give it, the fact remains that after a year in the office the turmoil, chaos, and disorganization increases.

"The claim that he has reduced expenses to \$500,000 in the building, and that the departments are not having as much printing done as previously, and consequently the office is not required to spend as much for labor and materials. On the other hand, the records, if examined, will show that he has added largely to the cost of the administrative, or non-producing force, all dead charges against the cost of printing, that the bookbinders, who are charged with the grave crime of being shiftless, and the printers, who are called 'drunks' and 'knockers,' must work the harder to make up.

Slueths Cost \$75,000 a Year.

"The inspection division, an innovation by Stillings, the duties of which are not clearly defined, is now costing in the neighborhood of \$75,000. This immense sum must be made up by the shiftless printers and lazy employees, else the office will stand charged with extravagance in the public printing.

"Presumably, in order to save money to pay the salaries of the inspectors, the Public Printer recently closed, locked, and barred the doors on the H street side of the old building, leaving only the front entrance for 600 or 700 men, and that in a building old, dangerous, and inflammable, he was able to dispense with the services of two watchmen, a necessary expense of \$4 a day. Complaint was made to the authorities, and the doors were ordered to be reopened.

"Mr. Stillings is just as insincere as he is arbitrary. One of the employees charged with the duty of supervising the Buildings Collins, who is an uncle of Private Secretary Collins, it will be recalled that the Public Printer said some time ago that he had not received any such papers, and that the Collins had not been filed. A few weeks later the employee who made the complaint was dismissed, and the grave offenses with which Supt. Collins was charged have not yet been investigated.

Want President to Act.

"One day last week he issued an order that all the women employees should remain in the building until the whistle blew at 4:30, taking away from them the five minutes grace they have always been allowed so as to get out before the heavy rush. The result was almost a panic on the first day. He was forced to modify the order.

"The surprise is that the President will close his ears to appeals of the employees and permit injury to be done to such large numbers of good American citizens. The Public Printer gives them to understand that they must submit or get out, and while many are accepting the alternative of leaving the office, many cannot do so on account of their wives and children."

Reprimanded for Ambition.

George F. Avery, once employed in the office, now in the employ of the Southern Railway, yesterday declared that because he was energetic and trying to push himself to the front at the department, he was treated in an unjust, unmanly manner, and subjected to a public reprimand. This was occasioned, he asserted, by the fact that, hearing that a man in a high position had resigned, he filed application for the vacancy with Mr. Stillings. The proprietor of one of the leading credit houses in Washington said yesterday that he had seen a person from the Government Printing Office who applied for credit at his establishment is refused. This action, he said, was taken by the firm because they are never certain when their bills will be paid. Men at the Government Printing Office are not certain when they will lose their positions.

American Liner Is Fog-bound.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—With more than 1,000 passengers on board, the American Line steamship Haverford, from Liverpool for this port, has been fog-bound in Delaware Bay since Sunday. The steamer passed in the Delaware capes Sunday morning, and owing to the thick weather was compelled to anchor.

NEED SHIPS TO WIN TRADE, SAYS ROOT.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and Cartagena—all of the great ports and a large proportion of the secondary ports of the southern continent. I saw only one ship, besides the cruiser that carried me, flying the American flag. The mails between South America and Europe are swift, regular, and certain; between South America and the United States they are slow, irregular, and uncertain. Sixty per cent of our commerce with South America is carried by the mails of Valparaiso and New York.

"The merchant who wishes to order American goods cannot know when his order will be received when it will be at all, and the freight charges between the South American cities and American cities are generally and substantially higher than between the same cities and Europe; at many points the deliveries of freight are uncertain, and its condition upon arrival doubtful.

Best Way to Travel is via Europe.

"The passenger accommodations are such as to make a journey to the United States a trial to be endured, and a journey to Europe a pleasure to be enjoyed.

"The best way to travel between the United States and both the west coast and the east coast of South America is to go by way of Europe, crossing the Atlantic twice. It is impossible that trade should prosper or intercourse increase or mutual knowledge grow to any great degree under such circumstances. The communication is worse now than it was twenty-five years ago. So long as it is left in the hands of our foreign competitors in business we cannot reasonably look for any improvement. It is only reasonable to expect that European steamship lines, which have so managed as to promote European trade in South America, rather than to promote the trade of the United States in South America.

"This woeful deficiency in the means to carry on and enlarge our South American trade, is but a part of the general decline and feebleness of the American merchant marine, which has reduced us from carrying over ninety per cent of our export trade in our own ships, to the carrying of nine per cent of that trade in our own ships, and dependence upon foreign ship owners for the carriage of ninety-one per cent. The true remedy, and the only one, is the reestablishment of American lines of steamships between the United States and the great ports of South America, adequate to render fully as good service as is now afforded by the European lines."

Ship Subsidy Only Remedy.

"The artificial disadvantages imposed upon American shipping through the action of our own government and foreign governments, might be neutralized by an equivalent advantage in the form of a subsidy or subvention. In my opinion this is what should be done; it is what is sensible and fair thing to do. It is what must be done if we would have a revival of our shipping, and the consequent benefit of our foreign trade. We cannot repeat the protective tariff; no political party dreams of repealing it; we do not wish to lower the standard of American living or American wages. We should give back to the ship owner what we take away from him for the purpose of maintaining that standard; and unless we do give it back, we shall continue to go without ships.

"How can the expenditure of public money for the improvement of rivers and harbors to promote trade be justified upon any grounds which do not also sustain this proposal? Would any one reverse the policy that granted aid to the Pacific railroads, the pioneers of our enormous internal commerce, the agencies that built up the great traffic which has enabled half a dozen other roads to be built in later years without assistance? Such subventions would not be gifts. They would be the return for the service rendered by the pioneers of our commerce, and the consideration for benefits received by the whole American people—not the shippers or the shipbuilders alone, but the sailors also, but by every manufacturer, every farmer, and every merchant whose prosperity depends upon a market for his products.

Is for People to Say.

"The bill now pending in the House is a bill framed upon the report of that merchant marine commission. The question whether it shall become a law depends upon your Representatives in the House. You have the judgment of the Postmaster General, you have the judgment of the President, if you agree with these judgments and wish the bill which embodies them to become a law, say so to your Representatives. Say it to them individually and directly, for it is your right to advise them and it will be their pleasure to hear from you what legislation the interests of their constituents demand.

"It is for you and the business men all over the country whom you represent, to show to the Representatives in Congress that the producing and commercial interest of the country really demand the passage of a bill to enlarge the markets and increase the foreign trade of the United States, by enabling American shipping to overcome the disadvantages imposed upon it by foreign governments for the benefit of their own industry."

STREET CARS CRASH IN FOG.

Trolley Thrown Off Track—Worst Blameworthy in Years.

Washington was besieged last night by an old-fashioned fog, a la London. It was unusually thick in some parts of the city, smothering all recent records.

It was the direct cause of a collision at Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue. At 10:30 o'clock Capital Traction car No. 26, west-bound on the Avenue, crashed into south-bound Ninth street car No. 143, and threw it five yards off the track. The windows were broken and screaming women rushed for the exits in terror.

A thousand persons gathered around. Noisy whistles were blown. Traffic was blocked on both lines for almost an hour. C. G. Penn, forty-five years old, of 722 H street southwest, who was a passenger on the Ninth street car, was lacerated about the legs and body.

The fog was due to the cold weather several days ago. At that time the earth was chilled. Vapor rising from the ground and the atmospheric conditions turned the trick.

Firemen Get Increase.

Erie to Adjust Wage Scale at Conference to Be Held Wednesday.

New York, Nov. 20.—The differences between the firemen of the Erie Railroad and the company have practically reached a settlement.

The committee of the firemen called upon J. C. Stuart, the Erie general manager, to-day, and informed him that the firemen had by vote sustained the committee's demands.

Mr. Stuart told the committee the company would adhere to its decision to pay the firemen the average wages paid by other roads operating in Erie territory and under similar conditions.

The committee agreed to the proposition, and will enter negotiations looking to the adjustment on Wednesday. The three roads in question, under whose wage scale the Erie is to be readjusted, have granted substantial increases to all their men.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 20.—There will be no strike of the switchmen of the Lackawanna Railroad. The controversy arising over the demands of the men for a ten-hour day was settled to-day. The switchmen got the ten-hour work day and reclassification of wages. The increase is as high as 7 cents an hour.

ROB MESSENGER OF \$1200.

Four Young Men Hold Up Lad on His Way to Bank.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 20.—While passing under the Lackawanna Railroad bridge, at Monmouth street and Hoboken avenue, this morning, Floyd Kibler, fifteen years old, a Standard Oil Company messenger, on his way to the First National Bank, was held up by four young men, who knocked him unconscious with a sand bag and robbed him of \$1,200. The boys fled and have so far eluded the police.

Ocean Steamships.

New York, Nov. 20.—Arrived—Steamer La Gascogne, from Havre, November 11.

Arrived—Steamer La Bretagne, at Havre from New York.

Sailed from foreign ports—Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen for New York; Koenigstein, from Gibraltar for New York.

Outgoing steamers to sail to-morrow—Baltic, for Liverpool, 9:30 a. m.

Sail November 22—America, for Havana, 10 a. m.; La Solara, for Havre, 10 a. m.; United States, for Copenhagen, 11 a. m.; Frederick der Grosse, for Bremen, 12 a. m.

PERJURY PLOT FOUND

Lawson Case at Brooklyn Will Rival Hartje Affair.

THREE MISTRIALS THUS FAR

Confession of Witness Cuts Short Case and Now Attorney for Woman Defendant Believes He Has Unearthed Conspiracy—Grand Jury Will Investigate His Charges.

New York, Nov. 20.—Paralleled only by the famous Hartje case, which recently threatened to disrupt Pittsburgh high society, is that of Mrs. William M. Lawson, of Brooklyn, whose husband was accused of perjury in her three times for divorce, the last case collapsing yesterday through the admitted perjury of a witness, if the allegations of counsel for Mrs. Lawson are to be believed.

Edmund L. Mooney, attorney for Lena Lawrence Lawson, went before District Attorney Clarke, of Queens County, to-night, and informed him that he had absolutely conclusive proof that ten persons who testified at the former trials committed perjury, and that they did so because they were well paid for it.

The Lawson divorce trial has attracted much interest. William M. Lawson is a millionaire jute manufacturer, and about a year ago he first brought suit against his wife for absolute divorce, naming as co-respondent an eighteen-year-old boy, Allen Stanley Carmichael. Carmichael proved the chief witness against the woman, he testifying that he "had picked her up" through a flirtation on the street, and that he had become a member of her household after she had separated from her husband.

Women Denies the Stories.

He swore to having met Mrs. Lawson in a hotel in Brooklyn. Other witnesses gave testimony which was intended to corroborate Carmichael's story, but Mrs. Lawson, taking the stand in her own defense, swore that her husband had conspired to get rid of her, and denied all of the stories told against her on the witness stand. Nine of the twelve jurymen in the first trial believed Mrs. Lawson, but three others held out for the divorce, and the jury was finally discharged.

The same evidence came out at the second trial, the youthful witness again, blithely endeavoring to swear away the good name of the fair defendant. As on the first trial, the second resulted in a hung jury. The third trial was begun this week, and had not extended very far until it was positively proven, to the satisfaction of Supreme Court Justice Watson, that Lee Hainmewich, a witness for the plaintiff, who testified to seeing Mrs. Lawson and Carmichael in a room in a hotel, had committed perjury. The court immediately ordered the jury drawn and declared it a mistrial.

Will Prosecute Conspirators.

Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for Mrs. Lawson, after investigating the case, announced that he is going to have all of the conspirators punished. He alleges that he is in a position to prove that ten persons of those who have so far testified against Mrs. Lawson, including young Carmichael, flatly perjured themselves. According to his story, all of the witnesses, whose evidence he holds was manufactured, were kept at summer resorts along the Long Island shore for weeks at the expense of Lawson; that they were thoroughly drilled in the stories they were expected to tell on the witness stand by a member of the Kings County bar, whose name Mooney is keeping secret; and that for months past all of the witnesses have been drawing a stated weekly stipend from the millionaire.

The allegations in the case have stirred the Kings County bar, and it is reported to-night that a special grand jury is to be asked for to investigate the charges.

Mrs. Lawson was seen in her Brooklyn home to-night and asked regarding a report that she would refuse to defend the suit further on the ground that she had no funds with which to proceed. She said: "That is not so. Although there is a monstrous conspiracy against me, which has for its object the dragging of my good name into the dirt, I will not rest until I have cleared myself. Mr. Lawson would kill me to get rid of me, if it were not for the penalty of the law, and he himself is part of this gigantic conspiracy to besmirch me. Carmichael was a servant; nothing else, and I will yet be exonerated."

An effort is to be made to have the case go to trial for the fourth time next week.

FIREMEN GET INCREASE.

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